

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1857.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Lewis S. Partridge, United States marshal for Vermont, vice Chapin, whose commission has expired.

THE NORTHWESTERN DEMOCRACY.

We always look with feelings of pride and pleasure to the democracy of the Northwest. The history of its struggles, its efforts, and its achievements is but the record of the contest between truth and error. They are always in the field, and always ready for the fight; and, whether victorious or vanquished, they never neglect their duties nor forsake their principles. That party in the great States beyond the Ohio stands as an immovable barrier to resist the surging wave of fanaticism, which has more than once threatened to overwhelm the constitution and the Union. The idea of dismembering the confederacy, and destroying our free system of government, has certainly been seriously entertained, and at times flourished like a moral upas in regions rendered memorable by the sacrifices and achievements of the statesmen and heroes of our revolutionary era. Yet it is no small consolation to reflect, that, although the North has been so long overwhelmed with political abolitionism, threatening to destroy everything that is valuable in our history and venerable in our jurisprudence, it has never been able materially to alter or corrupt the democratic popular sentiment of the Northwest.

Happy is it for that region that the miserable pleas of political expediency have failed to make any lasting impression upon its inhabitants. The late act of the legislature of Ohio will, we are assured, soon be repudiated with patriotic indignation by the honest masses which it proposes to array against the authorities of the general government. This act of treason, originally suggested and indirectly consummated by the very men who have lately disfranchised and subjugated the great city of New York, is one of those reckless attempts in the line of revolution which invariably and fortunately, at once, develop the weakness and mark the decline of a political organization founded in venality and supported by corruption. We rejoice to believe that there is a democracy in Ohio—as in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan—true to the sovereign rights of the States and to the perpetuity of the Union. To that democracy we look with abiding confidence, knowing that in the hour of utmost peril its strength will be renewed, and that it will shake off the incubus of black republicanism and cleanse itself from the foul leprosy of fanaticism. Iowa, the young and the strong, has already lifted herself from the dust of her recent defeats, and by her spirit and success is filling her friends with gladness and hope. And the hour is not far distant when the democracy of the entire Northwest will stand in one solid column and turn back the turbulent stream of fanaticism and priestly error to its native fountains beyond the Hudson. The Tribune and the Liberator will then be supplanted by the Bible and the constitution. There is a loyal attachment to the Union and a deep love of country in the West which will wage a war of extermination against moral, religious, and political bigotry, whether recommended by priestly example or the flimsy sophistry of whining philanthropy.

The majestic Mississippi binds together, with a chain stronger than iron, the northern and southern portions of that part of the confederacy. The Northwest will never consent either to a peaceable or forcible separation from the mouth of that mighty river. The extremes are bound together by the laws of Nature and by the immutable decrees of fate. The people who inhabit that great valley which lies between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, and which extends from the latitude of perpetual flowers to the region of perpetual frost, are too wise not to see the advantages of their position, and too sagacious, and too patriotic, not to preserve them unimpaired. They may not accurately estimate—indeed, no one can—the full grandeur of its future destiny; but enough has already been developed to justify the most extravagant anticipations of its rapid increase in population, wealth, and power. Where its inhabitants are now estimated by thousands, it is scarcely too much to say that they will soon be numbered by millions; and when its vast outspread of lands of unequalled fertility are all brought into full cultivation, they can feed the world. The spirit of manly independence and love of freedom which inspire those people is the great cause of their progress. And when, at no distant day, the plough shall mark the vast acres of its beautiful plains and its fruitful deltas; when its cities, its towns, and its villages are multiplied in the future, as they have been multiplied in the past; when St. Louis, the great centre of commerce and business, shall expand, as it will, to the dimensions of New York; when bridges shall span the great rivers, and railroads checker the land; when its many universities, its colleges, and its various seats of learning and piety shall have impressed their powerful influences upon the rising generations; then a potential democratic voice and a moral power will go out from the politically healthy, robust, teeming millions of that valley, strong enough, perhaps, to control the destiny of the whole confederacy, but which will certainly make themselves felt to the remotest limits of the republic.

And it is pleasing to reflect that the great majority of the people are loyal in heart and soul; and impelled, as they are, by moral and physical causes—by the suggestions of their interests, by the promptings of their hopes, and by the incitement of their patriotism—the whole weight of their influence will always be exerted in favor of order, peace, and industrial unity. They have too deep a stake in the common inheritance, too profound a love for our free institutions, too proper an appreciation of the inestimable value of our Union, the constitution, and the unequalled blessings of our free system of government, to permit fanaticism, madness, or folly to destroy them. They will never cease to watch and to circumvent those enemies who are plotting against their rights and their peace, well knowing that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

HON. A. J. TALBOTT.

This distinguished democrat has been re-nominated for Congress in the fourth district, Kentucky. In thus honoring Mr. Talbott with a renewed evidence of confidence, the democracy of this district have but honored themselves.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

It has long been a subject of complaint among the more intelligent merchants even of Great Britain that the opium trade has proved to be the chief, if not the only obstacle in the way of legitimate trade between the different nations of Christendom and the Celestial Empire. Had it not been for this baneful and demoralizing narcotic, which the British East India Company has so long made the basis of an unholy and ruinous exchange with its Chinese customers, the trade between China and the treaty nations would before this time have been established upon a footing more in accordance with the legitimate laws of commerce than it is at present, or is likely to be so long as this deleterious drug is made subservient to the morbid cravings of cupidity and avarice. Take from the Chinese the means of brutalizing and stupefying themselves; leave them in possession of their senses, and conscious of their true wants, and soon, in the ordinary course of trade and the consequent progress of civilization, the looms of Great Britain and the factories of New England would furnish a more profitable and a more natural exchange for the silks and the teas of China than the vast treasure which now liquidates the heavy balance of trade between that country and England and the United States. It is monstrous that, for the sake of adding some twenty millions of dollars a year to the revenues of the East India Company, the commerce of the leading nations of the world should thus be deranged and driven out of the known and ordinary channels of legitimate trade. There is no instance in the history of commerce, ancient or modern, which can afford a parallel to the Chinese trade. The aggregate value of its costly exports for any one year is absolutely marvellous; and yet, to supply the wants, gratify the tastes, augment the comforts, improve the morals, and advance the civilization of its 500,000,000 inhabitants, what does it receive from civilized, enlightened Christendom in return? Forty million dollars' worth of opium, and the residue in "bullion and specie or drafts on London!"

Let us glance for a moment at our own treasury books, and see how the account stands between the United States and China. We have the data at hand:

	Exports to China.	Imports from China.
1846	\$1,331,741	\$6,593,881
1847	1,832,884	5,583,343
1848	2,190,013	8,083,496
1849	1,983,224	5,513,785
1850	1,605,217	6,593,462
1851	2,455,267	7,065,144
1852	2,663,177	10,593,950
1853	3,736,992	10,573,710
1854	1,398,088	10,506,329
1855	1,719,429	11,048,726
Total	20,546,052	82,155,836

These totals give an annual average during the ten years selected of \$2,054,605 of imports, against \$8,215,583 of exports—leaving an annual balance of trade in favor of China and against the United States of \$6,294,151, which our merchants, if they cannot reduce it by some unlooked-for turn of trade in their favor, must liquidate with specie or bullion, since they are destitute of the talismanic currency of the East India Company.

This anomalous and unnatural state of things is not justly chargeable to the Chinese authorities. They involved their country in all the horrors of a fierce and sanguinary war in their efforts to close their ports against this nefarious and brutalizing traffic; and, although their laws denounce it still as illegal and forbidden, perhaps it is to the terrible memories of that war that the company's agents have ever since been so successful in conducting their contraband opium trade in the very presence of the Chinese officials.

The experience of the past two years has left in us but little confidence in the philanthropy of the different societies that throng the porticos of Exeter Hall. Still there is no harm in promising that the "London Society for the Suppression of Opium Smuggling" will receive our sincerest thanks if they accomplish, as they propose, the suppression of this universal nuisance. The first of their series of tracts on this subject takes hold of the matter in the right way. Let them address to the operatives at Manchester and the capitalists in London such arguments as the following, which we copy from their first number, and they will soon cure the evil:

"The opium trade has interfered with the legitimate trade to an unusual extent since the opening of the northern ports. Silk in particular has been taken in barter for opium to a very large extent. Before the treaty the shipments of raw silk to Great Britain were from 3,000 to 5,000 bales annually. It has increased more than fivefold. This would have been operated favorably upon the import of manufactured goods; but the silk taken in barter for opium was shipped to England and sold at a profit, whilst Lancashire and Yorkshire goods, the legitimate articles of exchange, would have rotted in the stores at Shanghai had the factors not pushed them off for what they would fetch."

• Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all foreign nations, part I, p. 522.

ANOTHER RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

Just as we were going to press, we received the following special telegraphic despatch, announcing a democratic victory at York, Pennsylvania, thus proving that the sentiments embraced in the President's Inaugural Address are the sentiments of the people:

YORK, (Pa.) May 2.—At our borough election to-day the democrats elected their borough officers for the first time in forty years, electing Peter McIntyre chief burgess by sixty-five majority. Last fall, when Mr. Buchanan carried the county by an unprecedented majority, this borough was against him. A large vote was polled.

THE PROSPECTS IN MICHIGAN.

We have already announced the redemption of the third congressional district of Michigan. In the remaining three districts the clouds are rapidly breaking. "There is nothing," says the Detroit Free Press, "in the signs of the times that need discourage the true democracy of Michigan; on the contrary, to the careful observer of the elements of the political atmosphere, there is everything of encouragement in the indications of the horizon." The same paper continues: "The democratic party is animate with the elements of success. It has thousands of the young men of the State in its ranks. Let them assume the influence and direction within the party to which they are entitled. Let them infuse their energy into every department of its organization. Let young men's democratic associations be everywhere formed, upon the plan of that which has just been organized in this city, and with these let the democratic press co-operate, and, our word for it, Michigan will not, after the next contest, remain enveloped in the cloud of black republicanism."

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE IN NEW YORK.

It is not our intention to become partisans in the somewhat complicated and incomprehensible warfare now raging in the Empire State, though it would be gross affectation to pretend indifference to the result. But as questions are involved in the contest in which the welfare of the entire Union is deeply concerned, we feel ourselves justified in occasionally noticing what is going on in that quarter. For example: no small degree of curiosity has been expressed and great anxiety displayed to know something about the gentlemen lately selected by his excellency Governor King (the worthy successor of Governor Clark) to preside over the police of the great emporium. We regret our inability to gratify them, though not to know such distinguished persons may argue ourself unknown. We have no doubt, however, they are all eminently qualified for their highly-responsible duties; for if the old proverb, "set a thief, &c., &c.," is well founded, it seems to follow as a general proposition that a thorough initiation into the mysteries of roguery—videlet, black-republicanism—will best qualify them for the selection of those whose especial function it is to detect rogues and bring them to condign punishment.

However this may be, though the reputation of three of these gentlemen has not reached the banks of the Potomac or crossed Mason & Dixon's line, and we are totally ignorant of the military exploits of General Nye, we are fortunately enabled, by the favor of a New York correspondent, to furnish the following brief sketch of the person placed at the head of the commission, and who, it is presumed, will control its action:

"His career," says our correspondent, "on the whole, has been somewhat illustrious, or, rather, I should say, notorious, were it not that notoriety and fame are pretty much the same now-a-days. Witness the Rev. Mr. Kalloch, and his female auditors at the Tremont Chapel, who were so smitten with his adventures at Lechmere House that they could not resist the temptation of appearing in the hope of the paragon would cover his nakedness. The life of this gentleman is distinguished by three great epochs. The first was under the cognomen of 'the man in the claret-colored coat,' who figured almost as an age in the famous attack on the New York arsenal, where he distinguished himself in a remarkable manner, and rendered the claret-colored coat almost as famous as King Stephen's breeches, or Senator Sumner's velvet cap, which he puts on when he pines on the classics by the midnight lamp."

"The second avatar of the man in the claret-colored coat was in connection with what is still remembered as the pipe-laying speculation, whose object was precisely that of the present plot for undermining the freedom of election in New York. A number of distinguished characters (who have since been extinguished) were concerned in this plot; large sums were contributed by pious, munificent gentlemen, (who do not want their names mentioned), and hundreds of persons paid for coming from Philadelphia or elsewhere for the purpose of casting their votes under the patronage of the pipe-layers and their inspectors of polls. In order to escape detection, the business was characterized in the letters, some of which afterwards became public, as 'pipe-laying,' every consignment of voters being invoiced as so many feet of pipe. The other second epoch in his career was, as we have said, the man in the claret-colored coat, who had the credit of its paternity. It, however, got wind; the affair came before the grand jury; indictments were found; and the man in the claret-colored coat, with several of his confederates, did ineffectually cut a stick, make tracks, and make themselves scarce till the storm blew over."

"The third great avatar of the man in the claret-colored coat was when he turned up out of the mud of oblivion as a party in the purchase of old Fort Gansevoort, at Greenwich, which had been ceded to the city by the United States, and sold by the corporation at a price very much approved by the purchaser, that is to say, at somewhat less than half its value. The man in the claret-colored coat figures in this transaction, but whether as principal or accessory no one, we believe, can tell, for he is a perfect cuttle-fish, and always leaves a black streak behind him. The business was referred to a committee of the corporation, some of the members of which were, as we have said, the man in the claret-colored coat, who, like Orestes and Pylæus, never appears except in a storm, sunk for a time below the horizon."

"Ever and anon, however, he pops up again—sometimes as a candidate for one place, sometimes another. But that unlucky claret-colored coat, and still more unlucky pipe-laying speculation, have always stood in his way. He has now, however, through the charity of Governor King, been appointed to the position of Chief Commissioner of the Police, for the reasons heretofore given; and I will do him the justice to express my decided conviction that he will give the most complete satisfaction to his employers, and brush up the claret-colored coat almost as good as new. I look to see the wearer become as illustrious as the hero of Tremont Chapel, and the other illustrious hero of the revolution, who has already consigned them to the limbo of Purgatory. In my opinion, it is a great error of the church to interpose its influence to wrest a clerical delinquent from merited punishment. The escape of a clergyman under circumstances where an ordinary culprit would certainly be convicted and punished is far more injurious to the church of which he is a member than the condemnation and punishment. We can pity the victim of crime, but cannot pardon the triumphant criminal."

A CANDID CONFESSION.

Mr. John B. Ellwood, a prominent politician in Rome, New York, of the Fremont school, has been spending some time in Kansas. In writing home to his friends, he does the administration the justice to say:

"Furthermore, I will do the administration the justice to concede that I do not believe they mean to interfere in behalf of the 'ruffians,' and which, as you know, I could not say of its predecessor. At least I will say this as far as regards Secretary Stanton, who came in with us yesterday, addressed us on the boat before we landed here, and also the citizens here after his arrival. He is as good as the man of the administration. I repeat I think they mean to act fairly and impartially between the free-State and pro-slavery voters of the Territory. In saying this, I do not understand me as relinquishing my conviction that Congress is the proper body to legislate for the Territories; but, as that cannot now be hoped, it is to be left to the people of the Territory to decide as to the character of their institutions; it is gratifying to believe that they will have a fair opportunity of doing so, and which has heretofore been denied them."

Here is the most ample evidence that every pledge made by the friends of the new administration has been fully redeemed. If every black republican would be equally candid, and frankly speak the whole truth, we should hear no more of disturbances in Kansas, and the country would cease to be agitated in relation to that Territory.

THE COLLECTOR OF BALTIMORE.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Republican of last evening's issue:

"Judge Mason, the newly-appointed collector of the customs for our city, this morning took possession of his office, and we doubt not will prove himself in every respect qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the position. Judge Mason is too well known in this State for his high moral and intellectual standing to need eulogy from any one. His social and personal qualities are not less pleasing, and we predict for him a popularity as an officer at least equal to that ever enjoyed by any filling the place. Ex-Governor Thomas, the retiring collector, has been succeeded by Judge Mason, and the entire mercantile interest, and the reputation of having conducted the affairs of the custom-house with remarkable fidelity."

INFORMATION WANTED.

The New York Herald keeps the following notice at the head of its columns:

"NOTICE TO THE POLITICAL FRIENDS OF FREMONT.—The honest and out-spoken political supporters of John C. Fremont are earnestly advised to form, as soon as possible, standing committees and clubs in every town, precinct, district, city and county of the United States, and thus prepare the way properly to enter the field for the presidency in 1860. Unless the friends of Fremont begin at once to act in this way, he and his supporters will be cheated by the corrupt politicians who are now seeking the management and control of the republican masses throughout the country. Now is the time to begin the great movement for 1860, by forming honest centres of union and intelligence against corruption and incipient revolution."

It would be highly gratifying to the public to know who constitute the "honest" supporters of John C. Fremont for the presidency, as well as those who are "the corrupt politicians who are now seeking the management and control of the republican masses throughout the country." We hope some one competent to do so will point out those two classes who seek to control the republican masses, and specify the individuals, so that the people may know and appreciate them.

THE PROJECTED RAILROAD BETWEEN QUEBEC AND LAKE HURON IN A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW.

A Quebec paper of the 23d ult., (*Le Courier du Canada*) published in French, in an article on the northern railroad between Quebec and Lake Huron, quotes from a contemporary as follows:

"In the event of a war with the United States, the existence of Canada as an independent State might depend upon this line of railroad. Without it, Lower Canada would be in possession of the enemy in fourteen days; for in that time the most powerful invading army could reach Richmond, take possession of the line, cut off all communication with the main trunk, and thus secure a means of advance ten times more rapid than that of any defending army, which, in the absence of a railroad into the interior of Lower Canada, would find itself virtually deprived of all means of communication, with Montreal and Upper Canada. As a general rule, a State lying contiguous to a more powerful foreign State should have as many parallel lines [railroad] and as few perpendicular lines as possible leading to its frontier. The reason is clear: perpendicular lines on a frontier may be used for offensive as well as defensive purposes, while parallel lines can only be used for defensive purposes. The projected line, besides having the advantage of being 100 miles from the frontier, would, besides, have the river St. Lawrence between it and the frontier along its whole length, and at its terminus at Outaouais (Bytown) there would be an easy communication—first, with Kingston and Lake Ontario by the Rideau canal; 2d, with Upper Canada and Lake Huron by the river Outaouais; 3d, with Brockville, upon the St. Lawrence, by railroad. By this means, if an invading army should obtain possession of the whole of Lower Canada up to the St. Lawrence, he could still be driven back by means of a railroad on the north bank, and not otherwise."

An engine once established on the line of the main trunk, with batteries planted at suitable points on the St. Lawrence, would have the whole of Lower Canada at its mercy, and what is of the most vital importance, cut off all reinforcements from England."

"On the whole, we do not hesitate to declare that, in case of a war with the United States, the independence, and even the existence of Canada would depend upon a line of railroad, at a distance from the frontier; and, in this view, the projected road, would be the very best that could be constructed. Nothing is clearer than that the portion of the line between Quebec and Lake Huron, which would pass through Lower Canada, would prove of the most importance to that province, in a military point of view."

We sincerely trust that our Canadian friends will be successful in completing their great northern railroad between Quebec and Lake Huron, though we are equally sincere in the hope that the contingency hinted at in the foregoing extract may never happen.

THE NEW YORK POLICE QUESTION.

We copy the following from the New York Daily News:

"Judge Davies has rendered a decision in the case of the injunction at first granted on the complaint of the mayor. He sustains the ground that every tax-payer and corporation has a right to bring an action for an injunction against any person or persons committing an act which may increase the taxes and burdens of the city, but disallows the injunction because the allegation is not made by the complainant that he brings the action not merely for himself, but for all others similarly affected. A simple amendment, or the commencement of a new action, would, of course, if there was any necessity, dispose of this purely technical ground. In the meanwhile the *pro se* committee and the other injunctive holders hold the decision so that they will be unable to 'pay pipe' until the decision of the case by the court of appeals."

The Hon. John W. Stevenson, who has been nominated by the democrats for Congress in the tenth district, Kentucky, is a son of the late Andrew Stevenson, for so many years Speaker of the House.

The Bridgeport (Connecticut) Farmer comes to us in an enlarged and improved form. The proprietors have our best wishes for further and increased success.

Hon. D. C. Glenn, the able and distinguished attorney general of Mississippi, declines a re-election. He has held the office for eight years.

LATER FROM HAYTI.

By the way of New York we have Haytian dates to April 4. The news in one respect is important, as showing a disposition on the part of Souleuvre to suspend hostilities against the Dominicans, which never added much to his military prestige, and to cultivate for a time the arts of peace. The following is the official announcement of the truce, taken from the *Moniteur Haitien* of March 28, the official journal of the imperial government:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by his despatch dated 19th of February, announces to the chargé d'affaires of France and to her Britannic Majesty's consul that, in compliance with their request, his Majesty the Emperor grants a truce to the inhabitants of the eastern part of the island of Hayti, from the 14th of the present year, to the same date in the year 1859. In consequence, orders have been immediately despatched for the cessation of hostilities along the lines occupied by the posts and garrisons of the imperial government."

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs, by his despatch of March 19, announces to the representative of France and England that his Majesty permits the Dominicans to travel freely, and attend to all kinds of business, civil and commercial, in every part of the empire."

FROM KEY WEST.

The Key West correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes on the 25th ultimo:

"The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, Commander Tilton, arrived in our harbor the evening of the 20th, from Annapolis via Havana. Commander Tilton came in to see the president of the 'Liberators,' and opportunities to recruit. The ship was also to be refitted, painted, and thoroughly cleaned; but orders were found here from the department, directing the ship to Norfolk, there to receive supplies, &c., and then proceed to the Pacific. She accordingly left the port the morning of the 22d, much to the regret of our citizens, who always welcome the presence of our noble ships and their gallant crews. As some alleviation to their general disappointment, we have heard that the frigate *Wabash*, with the Commodore, is to arrive here in a short time, for coals, and will remain during a large part of the summer months in our waters. The United States steam transport *Fishier*, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port the 22d instant, from Tampa Bay, Capt. Pleasanton, and de-camp to Gen. Harney, came passenger, en route to Washington. Col. Loomis returns in the *Fashion*, to take command of the troops in Florida; Gen. Harney having been ordered to Kansas. The steamer *Isabel* leaves this evening for Charleston. Among the passengers are Major Sumner of the Engineers, and Capt. Pleasanton of the 2d Artillery."

The United States schooner *George Slocum*, Lieut. Commander Watkins, arrived the 23d from Havana.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Cultivation of Tobacco in Baden.—A correspondent at Baden writes as follows in regard to the formation of a company to promote the cultivation of tobacco in that Grand Duchy:

A joint-stock company is now being formed in Baden for the purpose of cultivating and dealing in tobacco. The capital is fixed at two millions of florins, in 4,000 shares of 500 florins each, divided into two series. The first series alone, of one million, will be issued for the present, and subscribers for it will have the privilege for subscribing for half the shares of the second series, the remainder to be reserved for the managers. Those are W. G. W. Auderst, of Heidelberg; Baron Babo, president of the "Central Gardens" of the Agricultural Society of Karlsruhe; Mr. Albert Haas and W. G. Muller, merchants, Karlsruhe; Mr. Von Haber, consul of Wurtemberg; and Mr. F. Haber, consul for Bremen, Karlsruhe, and Mr. Lanter, capitalist, of Baden. An interest of five per cent. is to be paid on instalments, and out of the net revenue five per cent. is to be carried to a reserve fund. The managers and other capitalists of Baden have subscribed for 150,000 florins; and 250,000 florins are now being subscribed for by the public generally. The cultivation of tobacco on extensive plantations, on a larger scale, and under an intelligent direction, certainly promises favorable results; and probably an association of capital and experience for this enterprise will prove more beneficial and satisfactory than most of the undertakings of the present day. The augmentation in the price of tobacco during a series of years has the consequence of the unforced increase of its consumption, particularly in cigars. It is possible that had crops in America may have been partially the cause, but the constantly-advancing quotations is a reasonable proof that the production is not adequate to the demand.

The extension of the cultivation of tobacco in the United States has been very great, but it has recently been proportionally greater in middle or southern Germany; and should the culture of it extend to all parts of the world, one species of tobacco will remain the property of the valley of the Rhine, and of a few other districts. That particular kind is the best tobacco, so peculiarly suited for cigar-wrappers. The price of this quality has attained the greatest advance; and the more the cultivation of tobacco shall be extended in other countries, and the consumption increased, the higher will range the price of wrappers, so necessary to give it the agreeable form for use. The valley of the Rhine, with its even climate and just degree of humidity, its congenial soil and redundant population, is thought to be equal, all things considered, to the best countries for the cultivation of tobacco. This estimate appears sustained by the fact that at the Paris Exposition the gold medal was awarded to Baron Babo for tobacco grown near his estate, which was declared to be superior to that furnished by the best tobacco countries in the world—the West Indies not excepted. At the same time the silver medal was granted for tobacco grown in Briesgau, in the same duchy.

The managers of the new company, in addition to lands reserved by long leases, have already entered upon the purchase of some six hundred acres, which, from the good quality of the soil, and rather low price paid, will prove a profitable acquisition. Baron Babo and Mr. Lanter, both experienced agriculturists, and especially versed in the cultivation of tobacco, will have the management of the grounds, whilst the trading operations of the company are to be conducted by W. Auderst and his associates. It is intended not merely to maintain, but to advance, the high reputation of Baden as a tobacco-producing country, and I have no doubt the company will do much towards accomplishing that laudable object.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Farming in New York.—Mr. Albert C. Van Alstyne, of Onondaga county, New York, in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, states that farming in that section of New York has not been reduced to any system. Horses are raised for home use only, and are sold readily at from \$100 to \$150 apiece. A good milch cow cannot be bought for less than \$40 or \$50. Hay yielded the past season at the rate of \$5 bushels to the acre, and sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1 15 per bushel. Corn had not done well of late years, in consequence of the shortness of the season. A number of varieties of spring wheat had been experimented with by the writer, of which he mentions the China tea as the best. Winter wheat had deteriorated in consequence of the weevil.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Sailing of the Dale.—The sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander Charles H. McAllister, sailed on the day before yesterday from Norfolk for the coast of Africa.

BOOK NOTICES.

The American in Japan.—An abridgment of the government narrative of the United States Expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry. By Robert Tomes. D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

Mr. Tomes has discharged his delicate and responsible duties as an abridger with great fidelity and complete success. The work is handsomely printed, most liberally embellished, and should, and no doubt will, command an extensive sale. Its low price places it within the reach of the whole reading public.

Two Years Ago. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

"Two Years Ago" is from the pen of the gifted author of "Annyas Leigh," a work which has passed through several large editions. A glance at the first two chapters of Mr. Kingsley's last work has confirmed previous impressions in regard to the vigor of his intellect and the graces of his composition.

Dramatic Scenes, with other poems, now first printed. By Barry Cornwall. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

Few English poets of the nineteenth century are more generally read than Barry Cornwall. His warm admirers may be numbered by thousands on both sides of the Atlantic. In the volume before us we have, in sparkling prose, those rare gems of thought for which the earlier verses of Barry Cornwall are distinguished.

Poems, by Charles Swain. Whittemore, Niles, & Hall. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

A neat and attractive volume, containing several fugitive pieces of decided merit.

Things not Generally Known: A popular hand-book of facts not readily accessible in literature, history, and science. Edited by David A. Wells. D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

A more interesting and valuable work has not been issued from the press in many months; and we feel as if under a personal obligation to Mr. Wells for what may be truly termed his labor-saving volume. The plan of the work, although most comprehensive in its scope, has been executed with fidelity and accuracy.

The World's Own. By Julia Ward Howe. Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

So much has been written about "The World's Own" in the New York and Boston papers, that our city readers no doubt will be pleased to learn from the above that copies can be procured from Messrs. Taylor & Maury.

The Churches and Pastors of Washington. (D. C.) with five hundred topics of sermons, and a list of all the churches, edifices and their localities. By Lorenzo D. Johnson, author of *Churches of the Government*. New York: M. W. Dodd, 1857.

This is a pleasant little volume, containing a mass of information of interest to the religious community throughout the land; forasmuch as the city of the capital and the District of Columbia are the property of the whole country. Such a collection of facts respecting the churches and pastors of Washington has not heretofore been placed before the public. We glean the following statistics: Baptist churches in Washington, four; Catholic churches, five; Episcopal churches, six; Friends' Meeting-house, one; Jews' Synagogue, one; Lutheran churches, three; Methodist Episcopal churches, ten; Methodist Episcopal Church South, one; Methodist Protestant churches, two; New Jerusalem church, one; Presbyterian churches, eight; Unitarian church, one; colored churches, nine. Sketches are given of the services and regulations of the various churches.

The author, residing in Washington, has for several years enjoyed the best advantages for the collection of the facts embraced in this work.

We clip from a western paper the foregoing notice of a book which several weeks ago was laid upon our table, but which we have never found time to examine. It is neatly gotten up, and must be a convenient hand-book, especially for strangers looking after churches in Wash-

ington. We are informed that since the foregoing was compiled another chapel has been opened on the corner of 6th and N streets, under the auspices of Trinity church, called the Trinity Mission Chapel. The work is for sale at our bookstores.

THE COOLY AND SLAVE TRADE.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: My attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper this morning, containing some information received by the State Department in relation to the slave and cooly trade, which, though undoubtedly true in its statements as far as they go, is calculated to leave a wrong impression upon the public mind, as it gives only individual facts instead of a general view of those two branches of traffic in human labor. I would, therefore, intrude upon your space for a word of explanation.

The trade in coolies and African slaves is carried on from Cuba at the present time with an activity that has not been surpassed in any former period. The fact that numbers of inferior and dissonant races of men are being poured into that island is looked upon with great alarm by the native statesmen of Cuba, and their voices have been raised against it in every possible way, for they believe that this increase in the numerical preponderance of the inferior and mixed races over the white race is pregnant with danger to the future well-being and social security of the island. But this very reason lies at the foundation of the policy of Spain in stimulating the illegal trade with Africa on one hand, and the warlike traffic with China on the other, because she believes that she strengthens her hold upon the future destinies of the island. I must do the higher Spanish officers in Cuba the justice to acknowledge that I do not believe they are animated solely by a mercenary love of gain in their conduct at the slave trade, and their efforts to increase the importations of coolies.